
2025 HSC Community and Family Studies Marking Guidelines

Section I, Part A

Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer
1	B
2	A
3	B
4	D
5	C
6	D
7	C
8	A
9	D
10	D
11	C
12	A
13	C
14	A
15	D
16	C
17	D
18	D
19	A
20	D

Section I, Part B

Question 21

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides a sound description of the advantages and limitations of using quantitative data in a research project	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides some description of the advantages and limitations of using quantitative data in a research project	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Demonstrates a limited understanding of the advantage(s) and/or disadvantage(s) of quantitative data	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

In a research project, the advantages of using quantitative data include:

- Sample sizes can be collated and analysed easily by comparing numbers
- Research can be repeated which increases reliability.

The limitations of using quantitative data include:

- Data lacks in-depth answers
- The why/reasons for answers are not included.

Question 22

Criteria	Marks
• Thoroughly accounts for the age and gender of carers, with detailed reference to the graph provided	5
• Soundly accounts for the age and gender of carers, with reference to the graph provided	4
• Attempts to account for the age and/or gender of carers	3
• Provides some information on age and/or gender and/or carers	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The graph shows that there is a significant number of female carers between the ages of 50–70 years old. This may be due to the tradition for females to undertake caring roles in families, and/or for females to be working part-time/retired from the workforce. This caring role may be in families with older, less mobile parents, with declining health requiring assistance with daily tasks. The number of male carers increase over 60 years of age which may align with retirement from the workforce and caring for a partner or grandchildren. There are very few non-binary/gender diverse individuals who identify as carers in this research.

Answers could include:

- Females undertake caring roles in much larger percentage than males across all age groups due to gender expectations of females being the nurturer.
- Young people are carers too, due to family members/parent experiencing ill-being or having a disability.
- The caring role could be that of grandparents responsible for the daily care of children and/or before and after school care of children.

Question 23

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of how a community organisation supports the rights of the group 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound explanation of how a community organisation supports the rights of the group 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of how a community organisation supports the rights of the group 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of a way a community organisation has attempted to support the rights of the group 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some understanding of a community organisation and/or rights of the group 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Group: Homeless people

Orange Sky is a community organisation that supports the rights of homeless people to access basic health and hygiene. Some homeless people are rough sleepers, using makeshift dwellings like tents, derelict buildings or cars and have limited access to shower and laundry facilities. This organisation has easily distinguishable orange vans containing shower and laundry facilities, that frequent known areas of rough sleepers. This means the members of this group can wash and feel clean, reducing risk of infection, and can have their clothes cleaned and dried.

Answers could include:

- The right to life and liberty
- Freedom from abuse
- Freedom of opinion and expression
- The right to work and education
- The right to health care and an adequate standard of living

Question 24

Criteria	Marks
• Justifies steps to address the research issue presented in the diary	5
• Justifies some steps to address the research issue presented in the diary	4
• Provides some steps to address the research issue	3
• Demonstrates a basic understanding of the issue and/or solutions	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The whole target sample was not able to answer the questionnaire under the same or similar conditions, therefore the research method was unreliable. To solve this issue:

- Set a new time for the whole target group to complete the questionnaire.
- Deliver the instructions for the questionnaire, stating confidentiality to reassure participants.

By setting a new time, a clear process can be followed with enough time to read and answer the questions, give consent, and ensure the process can be repeated.

Answer could include:

- Sample bias
- Integrity

Question 25

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive explanation of how aspects of services can affect rural and remote families' access to services	7
• Provides a thorough explanation of how aspects of services can affect rural and remote families' access to services	6
• Provides sound explanation of how aspects of services can affect rural and remote families' access to services	4–5
• Demonstrates some understanding of aspects of services and/or how they affect rural and remote families' access to services	2–3
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Staffing – rural and remote areas are more likely to experience a skills shortage. For acute health issues such as crush farming injuries, there may not be trained or experienced staff. Online financial support services can be accessed when convenient, however if metropolitan based, they may lack knowledge of remote issues, such as drought specific rebates.

Confidentiality – keeping personal matters private can be challenging due to the size of communities. In smaller communities, family members may be less likely to disclose sensitive but necessary health information to health services, for fear of judgement or shame, leading to worsening health condition.

Answers could include:

- Opening hours – services usually open between 9 am to 5 pm may not be impractical.
- Location – travelling to services can be expensive (accommodation and petrol) and dangerous (fatigue).

Question 26

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an extensive discussion of the suitability of TWO research methods for this research topic 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough discussion of the suitability of TWO research methods for this research topic 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound discussion of the suitability of TWO research methods for this research topic 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of research methods for this research topic 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information of research methods and/or for this research topic 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

This research topic is seeking subjective data to learn about adults' opinions on the topic and must use methodologies that predominantly collect qualitative data. Interviews can collect a cross section of opinions, however a larger number of interviews will need to take place, otherwise this could create bias.

A case study is a detailed and in-depth investigation. It is suitable for this topic as it allows a detailed picture to be formed concerning changes to social media for young people, making the why and how of research clearer. However, it is time-consuming as there are multiple steps, and the large amount of data collected can be difficult to compile and present.

Answers could include:

- Other qualitative research methods eg literature reviews, open-ended questionnaire questions
- Reference to quantitative research methods being less suitable

Question 27

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of the effect of culture, customs and traditions on parenting or caring Provides relevant examples 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound explanation of the impact of culture, customs and traditions on parenting or caring Provides examples 	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of culture, customs and traditions on parenting or caring Provides an example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about culture and/or customs and/or traditions and/or parenting and/or caring 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Answers could include:

Culture, customs and traditions shape parenting.

Culture refers to shared beliefs and social behaviours

- Parenting – cultural values influence parenting styles, fosters bonding through shared rituals and celebrations. For example, participating in religious festivals can strengthen family connections.
- Caring – childcare centres may use cultural songs and greetings to support diversity.

Customs are common practices that guide everyday behaviour

- Parenting – customs teach children social norms and set limits. For example, parents may enforce customs like attending weekly religious services.
- Caring – it can be customary for extended family to live in the same home and care for grandchildren.

Traditions are beliefs or behaviours passed down through generations

- Parenting – Passing down language, dress codes, or cooking methods help preserve cultural identity but can also create challenges if traditions conflict with modern societal norms.
- Caring – empathy and respect for family elders, such as adults caring for their elders.

Question 28

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an extensive explanation of how different types of support assist foster carers in satisfying their duty of care 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of how different types of support assist foster carers in satisfying their duty of care 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound explanation of how different types of support assist foster carers in satisfying their duty of care 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how different types of support assist foster carers in satisfying their duty of care 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of types of support and/or foster parents and/or duty of care 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Foster care can be emotionally rewarding as well as demanding. When accessing support, foster parents can pass on duty of care to trained respite carers. This offers foster parents the opportunity to take a well-deserved rest to recharge and rejuvenate, while ensuring that the children are in safe and caring hands. Foster parenting can be expensive, especially if some children have specific needs. Financial payments from formal support, such as Centrelink or from NDIS can help foster parents to fulfil their duty of care.

Any informal type of support that has regular contact with a foster child requires probity checks completed by the foster agency assigned to the family. Once checked, friends or neighbours can assist by picking up the child from school, supervising, and keeping them safe until they finish work.

Question 29

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides valid judgement on the extent to which legislation ensures equity for the diversity within one of the groups Provides detailed examples 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides judgement on the extent to which legislation ensures equity for the diversity within one of the groups Provides relevant examples 	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to provide judgement on how legislation contributes to equity and/or diversity within one of the groups Provides example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of legislation in relation to equity and/or diversity within one of the groups 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Group: People with disabilities

The *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (DDA) makes it unlawful to discriminate against a person based on disability in many areas of life, including the workplace. The broad definition of a disability can impact the identification of and successful implementation of reasonable adjustments to support inclusion.

For those with a physical disability that can be seen visually, installing ramps can be understood and easily implemented without judgement, increasing equity of access. For those with a psychosocial disability or illness, the nature of the workplace adjustment such as flexible work arrangements may inadvertently lead colleagues to gossip, ask questions and speculate, which may lead to indirect discrimination. Therefore, the DDA may have some success in creating equity. However, there is still considerable inequity across the diversity of the group based on an individual's disability category.

Answers could include:

Legislations could include:

- Aged
 - *Superannuation Guarantee Act 1992*
 - *Aged Care Act 1997*
 - *National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations*
- Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities
 - *Family Violence Act*
 - *Racial Discrimination Act 1975*
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
 - *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*
 - *Native Title Act 1993*
 - *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW)

- People with disabilities
 - *Disability Inclusion Act 2014*
 - *The Disability Discrimination Act 1992*
 - *Anti-discrimination Act NSW 1977*
- LGBTQIA+
 - *Anti-discrimination Act 1977 (NSW)*
 - *Sex Discrimination Act 1984*
 - *Marriage Amendment (Definition and Religious Freedoms) Act 2017*
- Sole parents
 - *Child Support Assessment Act*
 - *Family Law Act 1975 (Section 4) one parent has complete responsibility until 18*
 - *Anti-discrimination Act 1977 (NSW)*
- Homeless people
 - *Summary Offences Act 1970*
 - *Housing Australia Future Fund Act 2023*
 - *Crimes Act 1900*

Section II

Question 30 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound description about the role of women's refuges in supporting women and their families 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding about women's refuges in supporting women and their families 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Women's refuges provide shelter and specialist support for women and children who are escaping domestic and family violence. The location and details of the refuge are confidential. As refuges provide safe and secure housing, and protection from physical and emotional abuse and/or financial coercive control, they preserve an individual's rights to be respected and have a safe place to live and be treated fairly and equally.

Question 30 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation about travel restraint law(s) and government agencies that protect the welfare of children when travelling in a vehicle Provides relevant examples 	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates a sound understanding about travel restraint law(s) and government agencies that protect the welfare of children when travelling in a vehicle Provides some relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding about travel restraint law and/or government agencies that protect the welfare of children when travelling in a vehicle Provides example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about travel restraints and/or government agencies 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

All children must be safely fastened in the correct child car seat for their age and size/weight. This ensures that children are as physically safe as possible in road vehicles and are less likely to be injured/killed in the event of a car crash.

Rule 266 of *Road Rules 2014* addresses the regulation of the wearing of seat belts. Eg a child up to 6 months should be secured in an approved rearward facing restraint, a child from 6 months to 4 years to be secured in rear/forward facing child restraint with inbuilt harness and a child from 7 years to 16 years may have a booster seat.

The Child Restraint Evaluation Program and the Authorised Restraint Fitting Stations are other NSW Government initiatives to offer support.

Question 30 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding about the relationship between current issues and government legislation and entitlements • Provides a well-informed judgement on the extent to which current issues support the aged • Provides clear links to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Presents a logical and cohesive response using relevant examples 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding about the relationship between current issues and government legislation and entitlements • Provides a judgement on the extent to which current issues support the aged • Provides links to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Presents a cohesive response using relevant examples 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge about the relationship between current issues and government legislation and entitlements • Provides a link(s) between current issues and the aged • Communicates some information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about current issues and/or government legislation and/or entitlements and/or the aged • Provides example(s) 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1–3

Answers could include:

Government legislation:

- *Aged Care Act 2024*
- Puts the rights of the elderly at the centre of the aged care system. Prioritises needs and supports wellbeing by improving their day-to-day living arrangements, contributing to active and meaningful lives
- Simpler with supported decision making to ensure services are safe and of high quality
- Older men and women prefer in-home care. The Support at Home Program can include specialist services or home modifications which enable the aged to remain healthy, happy and safe in their own home for longer
- *Superannuation Act 1992*
- *Age Discrimination Act 2004*.

Government entitlements:

- Age pension, Commonwealth Seniors Health Card, Carer Payment and Carer Allowance, Commonwealth Home Support Program, Home Care Packages, Seniors Card
- *Superannuation Act 1992* for retirement. Money can be accessed upon retirement age so individuals can self-fund their retirement.

Current issues for the aged may include:

- Females have a greater life expectancy than males so may need to access resources and support for longer than males

- Growing proportion of aged males and females in the community, commonly known as the Baby Boomers who are living longer with productive healthy lifestyles
- Longevity is changing health needs with dementia and coronary heart disease the growing causes of ill health for aged males and females
- Growing demand of an ageing population impacts upon number and availability of Residential Home Care places
- Aged males and females choosing to retain their independence and remain in their own home, thus choosing Home Care services instead of full Residential Aged Care
- Superannuation – savings/pension can be accessed upon retirement age so individuals can self-fund their retirement. Females may have accumulated less superannuation during their working lives
- Financial literacy may be greater for males than females based on stereotyped roles
- Age discrimination

Question 31 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound description of the differences between primitive and complex hardware technology 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of primitive and complex hardware technology 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Primitive hardware technology is made from simple materials such as wood and stone, like stone washboards. Complex hardware technology is more sophisticated in design and functioning, such as a washing machine with self-regulating settings.

Question 31 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of the rights and responsibilities of employees when adopting technology in the workplace Provides relevant examples 	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound explanation of the rights and responsibilities of employees when adopting technology in the workplace Provides some relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of the rights and responsibilities of employees when adopting technology in the workplace Provides example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of the rights and/or responsibilities of employees when using technology 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Employees have the right to be informed about how technology will impact their roles and to receive adequate training to implement the technology. Employees have the responsibility to adapt to new changes and to use the technology effectively.

For example, if a company wishes to implement a new computer operating system, the employee has the right to be adequately informed of its implementation date, so that they can be trained and prepared beforehand. Employees also have the responsibility to accept the new technology, implement it to the best of their ability, and to follow safety protocols to prevent breaches.

Answers could include:

- Employee’s rights
 - To be informed about new technology changes
 - To receive training
 - To work in a safe environment
 - To fair treatment
- Employee’s responsibilities
 - Engage with new technology
 - Upholding workplace standards
 - Follow workplace policies
 - Communicate concerns

Question 31 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding about the impact of emerging technologies within the context of <i>transport</i> and <i>medicine</i> • Provides a well-informed judgement on the impact of emerging technologies • Provides clear links to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Presents a logical and cohesive response using relevant examples 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding about the impact of emerging technologies within the context of <i>transport</i> and <i>medicine</i> • Provides a judgement on the impact of emerging technologies • Provides links to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates information using examples • Presents a cohesive response 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge about emerging technologies within the context of <i>transport</i> and <i>medicine</i> • Provides a link(s) between impact and emerging technologies • Communicates some information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about emerging technologies and/or <i>transport</i> and/or <i>medicine</i> • Provides example(s) 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1–3

Answers could include:

Ethics

- Reproductive technologies such as IVF, and sperm and egg donation. The lack of national framework regulating the fertility industry means that male donors can father multiple donor-conceived individuals.
- Driverless cars can lead to accidents which create ethical issues about whether it is ok to accept extra fatalities by implementing this new technology.

Equity and access

- Lighter and more fuel-efficient aircraft engines will improve fuel efficiency and can bring significant fuel savings. This enables greater access to cheaper flights.
- COVID 19 vaccinations reduce severe illnesses and transmissions allowing people to return to their daily lives safely. These are free of charge and easily accessible at pharmacies, and at general practices.

Health and safety

- Autonomous vehicles aim to reduce road accidents through advanced sensors, directly improving physical wellbeing by enhancing road safety.
- Advanced diagnostic tools (MRI, CT scans, genetic testing) allow for early detection of illness, enabling timely treatment, and improving long-term health.

Economic

- Minimally invasive surgical technologies (laparoscopic, robotic-assisted procedures) reduce recovery time, allowing patients to return home and to work, boosting productivity and saving on hospital care costs.

Environmental

- Shared transport services such as ride-sharing apps reduce the number of vehicles on the road, minimising traffic congestion and carbon emissions.
- Improvements in digital access to health services such as telehealth, can allow for early detection and reduced travel to metropolitan services, reducing carbon emissions.

Education and training

- Autonomous vehicles require specialised training for maintenance and monitoring, creating opportunities for upskilling workers and enhancing their economic and social wellbeing through stable employment.
- Modern wearable technologies such as glucose monitoring devices, automatically track glucose levels 24/7, removing the need for individuals with diabetes to have in-depth training on collecting, tracking and analysing data, making it easier to take action, with real time instruction.

Question 32 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a sound description of the importance of rights and responsibilities in the workplace	3
• Demonstrates some understanding of rights and responsibilities in the workplace	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Rights and responsibilities are important to set a clear standard of behaviour in the workplace. These are important for creating functional, fair and productive workplaces. Australian employees have rights which are entitlements that are set out by legislation. These set the moral obligations (responsibilities) of behaviour. Rights can only be met if collectively employees adjust their behaviour and take responsibility to follow the processes and procedures.

Question 32 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of how economics and technology have led to changing work patterns Provides relevant examples 	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound explanation of how economics and technology have led to changing work patterns Provides some relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how economics and technology have led to changing work patterns Provides example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of economics and/or technology and/or changing work patterns 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Technology such as advancements in the speed of the internet have led to competitive international job markets. Businesses can communicate 24 hours per day meaning that past full time permanent employment has led to the emergence of shift work and the flexibility of working remotely.

As the economy changes from high prosperity to a recession, work patterns change. When the economy is experiencing a high such as a boom, employees can confidently negotiate from full time work to flexible work patterns, such as working remotely or start businesses and becoming self-employed. Employees benefit from higher wages and flexibility, managing work life balance.

Answers could include:

Technology

- Research and development – areas of research such as fertility research can lead full time scientists to move to a research contract, paid for by large fertility companies.
- Automation/robotics – increased use of automation within supermarkets can reduce the number of casual retail jobs.

Economics

- In times of extreme lows, small businesses will close, reducing self-employment, and these employees will remain unemployed or move to casual work.
- Businesses will reduce the number of full time/ permanent workers and rely on short term contracts, temporary and casual work to reduce the costs of outlaying benefits (such as sick leave), whilst maintaining productivity.

Question 32 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding about relationships between young people and <i>shift/part-time</i> work • Well informed judgement on the extent to which <i>shift</i> and <i>part-time</i> work support young people to manage multiple roles • Provides clear links to the effect on the wellbeing of young people • Presents a logical and cohesive response using relevant examples 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding about relationships between young people and <i>shift/part-time</i> work • Provides a judgement on the extent to which <i>shift</i> and <i>part-time</i> work support young people to manage multiple roles • Provides links to the effect on the wellbeing of young people • Presents a cohesive response using relevant examples 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate sound knowledge about the relationship between young people and <i>shift/part-time</i> work • Provides a link(s) between <i>shift</i> and <i>part-time</i> work and managing multiple roles • Communicates some information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about young people and/or patterns of work and/or multiple role expectations • Provides example(s) 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1–3

Answers could include:

Young people are by nature transitioning in many areas of their life. They are developing essential life skills as well as developing skills and abilities required in the workplace. This life stage could also mean that they are caring for younger siblings, or an aging parent or grandparent, studying, or have on the job training by volunteering. They may have a desire to explore and discover the world. The predominant patterns of work that young people engage in require flexibility to meet this life stage and their multiple roles.

Shiftwork refers to employment schedules that operate outside of the typical 9-5 workday. Can include examples of hospitality, bar work, event promotions, retail, music festivals. The physical health of young people means that they tend to manage the stresses and demands of these atypical hours.

Shift work:

- attracts extra payment for less hours and the less favourable working hours means young people engage in less hours for more financial benefits.
- attracts young people by enabling their management of rigid hours set by university/TAFE schedules.
- can meet social needs eg bar work.
- has health implications such as sleep disturbances.

Part-time work refers to working less than 35 hours per week and receiving entitlements on a pro rata basis. Examples can include corporate traineeships, hair dressing, landscaping, real estate, retail.

This work:

- entitles employees to take leave as sick leave and annual leave.
- has reduced working hours, meaning that other demands can be met.
- has set shifts and regular schedules can make planning around rigid study or caring for younger siblings or aging parents whilst earning a set income easier.
- has a set income, which is predictable, and budgeting can be established.
- might be entry level and have low pay, can have contractual obligations, and can be inflexible. Young people might need multiple part-time roles or work in other work patterns to meet adequate standard of living needs.

2025 HSC Community and Family Studies Mapping Grid

Section I Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Research Methodology – ethical behaviour – bias – page 25	H4.1
2	1	Research Methodology – research methods – page 25	H4.1
3	1	Research Methodology – sampling – sample size – page 25	H4.1
4	1	Parenting and Caring – preparations for becoming a parent or carer – changing health behaviours – page 31	H3.2
5	1	Parenting and Caring – carers – informal and formal carers – page 31	H3.1
6	1	Research Methodology – research methods – page 25	H4.1
7	1	Research Methodology – research process – crediting sources of data – page 26	H4.1
8	1	Research Methodology – research process – analysing research results – page 26	H4.1
9	1	Research Methodology – research fundamentals – purpose of research – page 25	H4.1
10	1	Parenting and Caring – social parents – surrogacy – page 31	H3.4
11	1	Research Methodology – research fundamentals – page 25	H4.1
12	1	Groups in Context – factors affecting access to services – resources (mandatory Category A group, youth) – page 29	H1.1
13	1	Groups in Context – creating positive social environments – advocacy – page 29	H2.2
14	1	Research Methodology – ethical behaviour – crediting sources of data – page 25	H4.1
15	1	Parenting and Caring – styles of parenting or caring – page 32	H2.1
16	1	Parenting and Caring – preparations for becoming a parent or carer – enhancing knowledge and skills, modifying the physical environment – page 31	H2.2
17	1	Parenting and Caring – social parents – adoption – page 31	H3.4
18	1	Research Methodology – research fundamentals – reliability – page 25	H4.1
19	1	Research Methodology – ethical behaviour – observations – page 25	H4.1
20	1	Groups in Context – specific needs of the group (mandatory Category A group, youth) – page 28	H3.1

Section I Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21	4	Research Methodology – types of data – quantitative – page 25	H4.1
22	5	Parenting and Caring – carers – current research data on primary carers, the significance of age and gender – page 31	H6.1
23	6	Groups in Context – organisations within the community, promoting rights of the group – page 29	H2.3
24	5	Research Methodology – conducting research – recording actions and proposing solutions to any research issues – page 26	H4.2

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
25	7	Groups in Context – rural and remote families, access to services – aspects of the service – page 29	H1.1
26	6	Research Methodology – research methods – page 25	H4.1
27	8	Parenting and Caring – influences on parenting and caring – culture, customs and traditions – page 32	H2.1
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29	8	Groups in Context – Category B groups, government legislation, diversity – page 29	H3.3

Section II

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30 (c)	15	Family and Societal Interactions – issues for the aged – page 36	H6.1
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32 (a)	3	Individuals and Work – rights and responsibilities – page 42	H2.3
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